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The Bloody Principles of Popery, offered to the Consideration of every English Protestant:

# SERMON

Preach'd before the Mayor and Aldermen

LINCOLN,

Nov. 5. 4720.

Printed at the Request of Some private Friends.

By JOHN DISNEY,
Rector of Kirkby fuper Baine, in the County
of Lincoln.

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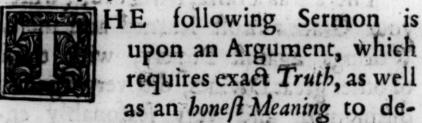
Most Reverend Father in GOD.

### WILLIAM,

# Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY;

Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and one of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

May it please your Grace,



fend it! On both these Accounts I beg your Grace's Patronage, as I am sure you are a proper Judge of both.

As to the Truth of what I charge upon the Principles and Practices of Popery; your Grace is so well versed in the Authentick Acts, the Canon-Law and Councils of that Church;

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and knows so well how suitable their Behaviour has been to the Maxims drawn from thence, whenever they have had room to shew themselves; that I do with Chearfulness submit to your Grace's Censure, whether I have done their Religion any Injustice. And if I have not, I'm sure you will judge it very requisite, that the common Body of Protestants in these Kingdoms should be given to understand, what dangerous Enemies too many of them look so kindly upon.

There was a time, my Lord, (which your Grace's most learned and useful Writings against Popery, with those of other great Divines, did very signally distinguish, and very seasonably enlighten;) when the People had Apprehensions, such as became them, both of the Errors in Dostrine; the bloody and insolent Spirit of the Church of Rome, and the Necessity of losing our Civil Liberties to make Way for its Establishment. But thirty Years Safe-

ty fince the Revolution, has so far worn out these Impressions, and the Papists have all the while so artfully managed our English Good Nature against our English Good Sense and Experience, that the pernicious Principles of Popery are forgot amongst abundance of us; and the Persons and Interests of those that profess it, or that are kindly affected towards it, favoured with a very visible Partiality, even in Some Courts of Justice, as well as in private Conversation.

It is not hard to imagine what this too tender Notion of Popery and Papists may end in upon Occasion. And yet I am far from aiming in any thing I preach or say, to stir up a Spirit of Per-Jecution against them: but I would have them better known by us than to be either trusted or caressed, that they may not impose upon us till they have an Opportunity to undo us. And therefore, I thought it concerned me, or such a proper Day for it, to represen them

them what they really are; that Protestants who incline to savour them may be undeceived, and expect no more Christianity in them, and no better Usage from them, than they are like to find.

I do most heartily wish Your Grace may long remain an Ornament to that important Station you are in, to the Glory as well as Benefit of our established Church; that his Majesty may long enjoy the Prudence and Temper of your Counsels; and your self all that Health and worldly Happiness which the Providence of God sees best for you. And with these good Wishes I beg Leave to subscribe my self,

My LORD,

Your Grace's

Most dutiful Son, and

most humble Servant, 12 MR 58

Lincoln, Dec. 12. 1720.

John Difney.



### Acts XXIII. 12.

And when it was Day, certain of the Jews banded together, and bound themselves under a Curse, saying, that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul.



E have here, and in the following Verses, an Account of a bloody and villanous Conspiracy against St. Paul. It is not indeed in all Particulars parallel to that hellish

Treason, for our Deliverance from which we have now been praising God; and which (except the Crucifixion of our Saviour, the greatest Wickedness that ever was committed upon Earth) has nothing that comes near to equal it, in any History, ancient or modern, sacred or civil, so far as my Reading B

ces, however, in this Plot against St. Paul, which lead me to make Use of the Text

that relates it upon this Occasion.

The Story, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, is thus. St. Paul being commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel to the Gentile or Heathen Nations, as well as to the Tews, discharged his Office accordingly; and by the same Authority instructed them, that the Law of Mofes was abolished by the Death of Christ; and therefore Christians were neither bound to Circumcision. nor Sacrifices, nor the other Ceremonial Observances of that Law. Now the Jews, exceedingly proud of their Descent from Abraham, and the Covenant which God had made with Him, and with his Seed, had the Vanity to think, that themselves, not only had been in Times past, but always were to be the only true Church; excluding all Gentiles from the Favour of God. except fuch of them as would embrace the Law of Moses, which their blind Zeal made them fancy was an eternal Law, obliging to the End of the World. Enflamed against St. Paul upon such Accounts as these, they raised a Mob upon him when he came to Jerusalem; and thought (like furious Bigots) they should have done God good Service, if they could have killed him (as they endeavoured) then. But being refeued out of

their Hands by the Roman Garrison, he was brought the next Day before the Great Council of the Jews to be examined : and having made his Defence there, and a new Tumult arising, the Captain of the Guard rescued him a Second Time, and preserved him in fale Custody. Impatient of this Disappointment, (for nothing but his Blood would fatisfie them) above Forty Persons conspired together, and bound themselves under a Curse, that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed him; and acquainting the chief Priests and Elders (the Heads of their Church) with this bloody Vow, it was approved by them; and the Matter so contrived, that the Chief Priests should fend to have him again brought before them, to be re-examined; and in the Way as he should be coming, these Villains were to fet upon him and murder him. But it pleased God, that a Youth, who was St. Paul's Sister's Son, overheard their Defign, and discovered it presently to his Uncle, and to the Chief Captain, or Commandant of the Caftle, who took Care to convey him away by Night, with a ftrong Guard, to Cefarea, and so deseated their wicked Expediations.

In this Story, 'tis worth our while to

observe.

proceeded from a blind Zeal for Religion;

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at least for the Outside of it, the Ceremonies of the Law of Moses, and the Honour of the Tewish Church. The like Principle moved the wicked Conspirators in the Treason, of this Day. They were exceedingly zealous for the Ceremonies and Doctrines of Popery, the Authority of the Bishop of Rome, and the Honour and Interest of that Church: and upon this Foot, stript themfelves fo far of the common Tenderne & of human Nature, and forgot fo far that Charity which is the Spirit of all Religion, as to design the Murder of a Protestant King, and his whole Parliament with him, to make way for the Re-establishment of Popery in these Nations. Religion is in its felf, the best Cause in the World; and Zeal for it, a most worthy Affection: but when the Religion contended for, is not of God's appointing, (as that of the Jews no longer was, when Christ had put an End to their Legal Obfervances by his Death; and that of the Papists at this Day as certainly never was, being either not countenanced by the Scriptures, or directly contrary thereto;) I fay, when such a Religion (or Will-worship rather) is contended for, the Zeal, being placed on a wrong Object, is but a blind and headstrong Error, a riding full-speed out of the Way, a Zeal without Knowledge, or an ignorant Fury rather than a Zeal. And whether the Religion contended for, be a

true

true Religion, or not; when Zeal runs into fuch Methods to promote it, as God abhors, and all true Religion condemns, (fuch as Murders, Treasons, and the like) that Zeal is a downright Madness, or at best a gross Absurdity: for cutting the Throat of Charity to propagate Religion, is serving the Devil for God's Sake; or thinking to do God an Honour, by breaking his Commandments. Christ has made Charity the distinguishing Badge and Character of his Religion: and therefore, such deluded Christians as are possessed with the fierce and bloody Spirit of Popery, we may well reproach, as He did his two Disciples, who would have called for Fire from Heaven upon the Samaritans; Te know not what Manner of Spirit. ye are of; for the Son of Man is not come to destroy Mens Lives, but to fave them, Luke: ix. 55, 56.

(2.) Let it be well observed, that the Apostle suffered all this Hatred and Persecution, under the Notion of an Heretick. The obstinate unbelieving Jews, who stuck close to their Mosaic Rites and Ceremonies, and to the Traditions of their own Church, rejecting Christ, look'd upon all Christians as Hereticks, (whether Jews or Gentiles by Birth) and persecuted their Religion as an Heresie. So St. Paul himself informs us, Acts xxiv. 14. in his Defence before the Roman Governour, on Occasion of these

very Tumults raised against him: Afrer the Way which They call Herefie, fo worship I the God of my Fathers; believing all Things which are written in the Law and the Prophets. Now, to compare this with the present Case; it is notoriously known, that the Church of Rome accounts the Protestant Doctrine Heresie, and all that profess it Hereticks: and for much the same Reason for which the Tews esteemed St. Paul and all other Christians Hereticks; because the Protestants now, as those Christians then did, stick close to the Word of God, as their only Rule of Faith, and will not admit of their idle (and fometimes blasphemous) Traditions, nor be enflaved to their superstitious Observances; but embrace Religion in a purer Drefs, and in a clearer Light. It is under this false Notion of Hereticks, that we are every Year excommunicated at Rome; and upon the Credit of these Curses it is, that Papifts not only think it lawful, but account it a meritorious Act (as I shall shew by and by) to destroy us, when they have Power and Opportunity fo to do. To this was owing the desperate Villany of this Day, and a thousand other Barbarities, Murders by Wholesale and Retail, with which the Spirit of Popery stands justly charged for many Ages together; all which were dignified with the Name of Zeal against Hereticks.

(3:) Let it be observed, that this Conspiracy against the Apostle, was not merely and only the Defign of a few private Bigots; but their Chief Priests and Elders, the Heads of their Church, and Guides of their Consciences, were consulted in it; and they approved and encouraged it; as appears by ver. 14, 15. of this Chapter, compared with ver. 20, 21. There is no Room to doubt, that these Gunpowder Traitors discovered their Design to (if they were not originally put upon it by) their spiritual Guides and Superiors; and perhaps they had the Encouragement and Bleffing of the Pope himself to their intended Villany. And that I may not feem uncharitable in this, we know from History (a), that Greg. XIII. encouraged Parry to murder Q. Elizabeth in 1584. And his Successor Sixtus V. having declared Hen. III. of France an Heretick, and deprived of his Royalty, has also left behind him a memorable Speech (b) in the College of Cardinals at Rome, wherein he highly extols the Fact of that wicked Monk that murdered him, in 1580, comparing the Traitor to Eleazar in the Maccabees, and to Judith, for his Zeal against the Church's

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502. Speed's Chron. p. 1157, 1159.

(b) See the Speech at large, in Femlis's Hist. of Rom.

Treasons, p. 413, &c.

<sup>(</sup>a) Cambden's Eliz. in the Compl. Hift. of Engl. Vol.2. p. 502. Speed's Chron. p. 1157. 1159.

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Enemies. And if succeeding Popes did give as much Encouragement in the Case of K. James I. which we are now speaking of, you fee it would have been no new Thing for the Bishops of Rome to sanctifie Murder and Treason, when they served to the Interests of that Church. We are told (a), Sir Edmund Baynham was fent by the Conspirators to P. Paul V. some Months before this Plot was to be executed, to acquaint him with it. Had this Pope frowned upon it, they durst not have gone on: but whether He encouraged it or not, the Jesuits did; for feveral of them were very active in it; and the Provincial (or Principal) of their Order here in England, Garnet, most defervedly suffered for it; and so far the whole Body of the Jesuits own'd the Treason, that Garnet was honoured (b) by them as a Martyr, and his Name inserted in red Letters in their Calendar.

(4.) Observe, that the dangerous Conspiracy against St. Paul, however secretly contrived, and framed with all humane Probability of Success, was, through the good

(b) Fowlis, p. 520. Bp. Barlow's Popish Principles, &c. p. 129, 158.

<sup>(</sup>a) Speed's Chronicle, p. 1229. Fowlis's Hist. of Rom. Treas. p. 509, 513. This Author says he was sent to Pius V. but Pius had been dead many Years before; and Paul V. was then Pope, having taken the Chair in May 1605.

Providence of God, by a remarkable Accident, discovered and disappointed, when it was ready for Execution the Day following. For the Apostle's Nephew came to tell it to the Chief Captain, at the very Instant when a Deputation from the Jewish Council were attending at the Castle, to get a Promise that he should be brought down to them the next Day, according to their wicked Contrivance, to murder him as he

came. See ver. 21. of this Chapter.

By a like merciful Providence of God, (which has especially concerned its self in the Protection of religious Kings and States, prosessing his holy and eternal Truth, from the wicked Conspiracies and malicious Practices of all the Enemies thereof; and in no Nation has this appeared more frequently than in England;) the Gunpowder Treason also was effectually discovered but the very Night before it should have been executed. I need not trouble you with the Manner of the Discovery, it is so very well known: but we are met here this Day, by Public Authority, to bless God that it was discovered and prevented.

I have now shewn you wherein both these Plots agree; that against the great Preacher, and this against the great Defenders of our Faith: I should next shew you wherein they differ. And to avoid being tedious, I shall instance only in one Point

of Difference between them; but 'tis a very material one. The Conspiracy against St. Paul, tho' a most bloody, vile, and barbarous Conspiracy, against an innocent, an excellent Person, an eminent Apostle of Christ, was yet a Conspiracy against the Life but of one single Man: but the Traitors of this Day would not be so contented. The Murder of one Man, tho' he had been an Apostle, or a Soveraign Prince, was but an inconsiderable puny Wickedness with them; they aim'd at a more extensive Horror, fix or feven hundred Murders at a Blow. A Soveraign Prince, his Queen, the Prince Royal, all the Protestant Nobility and Bifhops of his Kingdom, and the Flower of his Gentry, representing the Commons, in Parliament; all to be blown up at once, torn Limb from Limb, shot up into the Air, and scattered about the Streets, or buried in the Ruins of the House they sat in; was an Undertaking great in Villany; becoming the Malice of Hell, the Subtilty of Jesuits, and the Cruelty of Rome. With Regard to this Circumstance, we may truly fay, the World had never feen, or heard, or (I believe) fo much as thought of fuch a monstrous Project of Iniquity before.

Give me Leave now to make some farther Observations; more general, relating to the Church of Rome, and to the Spirit of Po-

pery;

way of Application to our felves. And,

I. Let me observe to you, that Assassinations, Treasons, and Massacres, have all along been the usual Practice of that Church. for rooting out the Protestant Religion, which they call Herefie. To pass by the Murder of Hen. III. and Hen. IV. two Kings of France successively; who, tho' themselves Papists in Profession, were barbarously stabb'd by Popish Assassins, because they were suspected of favouring the Protestants too much, and were not willing to go all the Lengths the Popish Faction of those Days suggested in the Persecution of them. Tho' we should pass by this, I say, we ought not to forget the barbarous Massacre of the Protestants in that Kingdom, under Charles IX. when, in the Compais of one Night, or two or three Days at most, above thirty or forty thousand Protestants were suddenly and inhumanely murdered in cool Blood by the Papiffs, on Account of their Religion only. If we look nearer Home, how many Rebellions did that traiterous Party raise against our Hen. VIII. for throwing off the Pope's Supremacy; and against Edw. VI. for promoting the Protestant Religion! How many villanous Designs did they form (tho God was pleased to blast them all) against the Life of Q. Elizabeth on the same Account! Our Histories are full of these Things, and they ought never to be forgotten: and indeed the Papists take Care they shall not. For almost in every Reign they have been repeating the like vile Endeavours. In the Reign of K. James I. this Gunpowder Treafon, and in that of K. Charles I. the Massacre. of above a hundred thousand Protestants in Ireland, (without any Provocation or Pretence but the Destruction of Hereticks, and promoting the Cause of Popery) puts us, loudly in Remembrance of them. King Charles II. favoured them; yet he could hardly escape their Rage; and there are those who think he died by Poyson at last, and by their Contrivance, to make Way for the other (and the greater) Hope of Rome, their Darling James II. who was professedly of their own Religion. This Prince proceeded openly in their Cause; but drove on so fast, through their overhasty and impetuous Counsels, that he ruined it; and the late happy Revolution, to which we owe our Deliverance from him, is what the Authority of the Nation calls us also to commemorate this Day. But when K. William. that most excellent Prince, of glorious and immortal Memory, was fettled on the Throne, and under Him the Protestant Church of England once more in a flourishing and fafe Condition, the Indignation of the Popish Party could not bear it; the old Trade of MurMurder was to be revived; and accordingly a Plot was formed against his Life; but happily discovered still and disappointed. During the late Queen's Reign, they feemed content without Affassination Plots; for they were busied another Way: in slily poffessing People with a favourable Notion of Popery and Papists, and inflaming them as much as possible against their Fellow-Protestants; sowing Factions and Divisions in the Kingdom; and preparing those whom they could impose upon, with tender Thoughts of the Right of their young Master abroad, whom they lived in full-Hopes of bringing in, together with their own Religion, by the Power of France. and the Treachery of some amongst our felves, whenever the Queen should die: And they were willing to let her die in Peace, as she had no Son to take the Crown up after her; expecting to carry their Point by a more plaufible and more effectual After-game. The Providence of God was pleased to blast them, however, in this Project too. And the' they have not appeared in K. GEORGE's Reign, otherwise than in promoting Discontents, feditious Tumults, and one open Rebellion, which was quickly crushed, we know not. what other Mischiess they may have in Store, nor what Designs against his Person their. V. 202 9 1 130 , Jon

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desperate Cause may yet excite them to. I pray God preserve him from them. For,

II. Observe, that such bloody Practices are not only usual with them, but authorized by the very Principles of Religion in the Church of Rome. What I shall fay upon this Head, shall not be from the private Writers of their Church, of what Note or Eminence foever: But from the Authority of their Popes, in their most folemn Decrees and Declarations; and from their Canon-Law and General Councils. which being approved and confirmed by divers of their Popes, are to be efteemed authentick Acts of their Religion. And furely they must be so, when the Authority of them is fo strongly subscribed to in their very Creed. For as P. Pins IV. has establish'd the Form of their Creed. which all their Clergy, and the Heads of their monaffick Orders, are folemnly fworn to believe, profess, and teach to all under their Care: One Article runs thus; (a) Item, All other Matters delivered, defined.

(a) Catera item omnia à sacris Canonibus & oecumenicis conciliis, ac præcipue à sacrosancta Tridentina Synodo, tradita, definita, & declarata, indubitanter recipio atque profiteor.

— Hanc veram Catholicam Fidem, extra quam nemo salvus esse potest, &c. à meis subditis, vel illis quorum Cura ad me in munere meo spectabit, teneri, doceri, & prædicari, quantum in me erit, curaturum, Ego, idem N. Spondeo,

voveo,

and declared by the farred Canons, and general Councils, I do without Scruple receive and profess. And three or four Lines after this, with the foregoing Articles of that Creed, are declared to be the true Catholick Faith, without which no Man can be saved. Now then let us see how far these Authorities will lead us in the present Case. And,

testant Doctrines being condemned by the Council of Trent as Herefy, a solemn Curse or Anathema is expressly denounced therewith, against all that shall profess or hold such Doctrines; and at the Conclusion of the said Council, the Curse is again repeated (b) against all Hereticks. Now as Protestants of every kind are declared Hereticks, they are all excommunicated, whether Princes or Subjects. P. Paul IV. did this in general Terms, in a Bull of his, (c) which bears Date 1559. wherein he excommunicates, not only all who at that time were Hereticks; but such as should

voveo, &c. [Bulla P. Pii IV. Injunctum nobis. 1564. vid. Cherubini Bullarium, Tom. II. p. 97, 98. & Chiffletii Canones Conc. Trident. in Append. p. 44.]

The same is required also, in general Terms, by the Council of Trent, Sest. 24. c. 12. [p. 268. Edit. Chiffletii.]
(b) Sest. 25. in Acclamationibus Patrum, p. 348. Chiffletii.

<sup>(</sup>c) Cherubini Bullarium, Tom. I. p.602. Pauli IV. Const; 19. Cum ex Apostolatus, S. 2, 5.

be so in time to come. But this was too slighty Work in Matters of such Consequence: succeeding Popes thought sit to be more particular, and to name the Lutherans, Calvinists, Hugonots, and others, in their Bulls of Cana Domini, (d) (as they are called) which are every Year, about Easter, solemnly repeated and published at Rome; that the Excommunication of Protestants, and the Curse that is sent along with it, may be notoriously known, and taken Notice of by all that are of the Popish Communion.

Observe

<sup>(</sup>d) We have several of these Bulls of Cana Domini, in Cherubinus's Collection: And in this Form they run: Excommunicamus & anathematizamus, ex parte Dei " Omnipotentis, &c. Auctoritate quoque beatorum Apo-" stolorum Petri & Pauli, ac nostra quoscumq; Husitas, " Wichlephistas, Lutheranos, Zwinglianos, Calvinistas, Ugonottos, " &c. — ac omnes & fingulos alios Hæreticos, quocumque " nomine censeantur, & cujuscumque Secta existant; ac eis " credentes, eorumque Receptatores, fautores, &c. Bulla Cona Domini Pauli V. (Conft. 63 Pafteralis, S. 1.) A. D. 1610. apud Cherubinum, Tom. III. p. 183. As before, with the Variation of a very few Words, in that of Greg. XIII. Conft. 81. Consueverunt. S. 1. A. D. 1583. Cherub. Tom. II. p. 349. And after, in the Bull of Urban VIII. Conft. 62. Pastoralis, S. 1. A. D. 1627. (in the very same Words with that of Paul V. abovecited,) Cherubin. Tom. IV. p. 76. [Edit. 1638.] And the fame does Bp. Barlow give us, from a later Edit. of Cherubinus, Tom. IV. p. 528. in the Bull of Clem. X. Const. 34. A. D. 1671. And that this Excommunication is every Year customarily published afresh at Rome; if any deny it, I refer them (beside modern Authors and Travellers) to the Preamble of each of those Bulls of Paul V. Greg. XIII. and Urban VIII. and to Cherubinus's Rubrick upon them, especially on the first of these.

Observe then, in the next Place,
(2.) What follows upon this. Their Canon-Law, by a Constitution of P. Urban II. determines it to be no Murder to kill (e) an excommunicate Person, out of Zeal for the Church. Nor do they only hold it lawful, thus to kill Hereticks, (whether Kings or Subjects;) but they are encouraged fo to do, by the same Canon-Law, and their great Lateran Council under P. Innocent III. For Catholicks, who take upon them the Cross, (i. e. who lift themselves Voluntiers in the Service, for fuch bloody Work,) to root out Hereticks and destroy them, are to enjoy the same Indulgences, or Privileges from the Church (f), as those who went Vo-

(f) Conc. Lateran. IV. (A. D. 1215.) Can. 3. Catholici qui Crucis assumpto charactere, ad Hæreticorum exterminium se accinxerint, illà gaudeant Indulgentià, illoq; fancto Privilegio fint muniti, quod accedentibus in Terræ fanctæ subsidium conceditur. [Labbei Concilia,

Tom. XL. Part 1. Col. 149.

<sup>(</sup>e) Cauf. 23. q. 5. c. 47. Excommunicatorum. - Non enim eos Homicidas arbitramur, quos adversus Excommunicatos Zelo Catholica Matris ardentes, aliquos eorum trucidasse contigerit. But however, it assigns some Penance (the Priest, I suppose, may make it as light as he will,) ne ejusdem Matris Ecclesia Disciplina deseratur; and to reconcile God to them, fi forte quid Duplicitatis, pro humana fragilitate, in codem flagitio incurrerint. Duplicitas, the Gloss interprets mortal Sin; and that mortal Sin we may suppose to be something of personal Malice intermixed with their Zeal for the Church. And tho' Flagitium feems to be a strong Word, the Gloss takes care to interpret it, Quod alias [i.e. if it were not of an excommunicate Person, or not out of Zeal for the Church, effet Flagitium.

luntiers to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. Now these Indulgences or Privileges were, the Promise of Heaven, and the Rewards of eternal Life, (g) is they should die in the Service. And P. Innocent III. beside the Pardon of all their Sins, adds generously, of his own Accord, (h) a more eminent and higher Degree of Glary than others, at the Resurrection of the Just.

And that such Encouragements are not confined to those that raise open War against Hereticks, and the Favourers of them; but extend also to the private Murderers of such (pretended) Hereticks; appears by the like Encouragements from P. Greg. XIII. (in Card. Como's Letter) to Parry, (i) when he had undertaken to murder Q. Elizabeth; that Pope granting him plenary Indulgence, and Remission of all his

(g) Caus. 23. q. 5. c. 46. Omnium. & q. 8. c. 9. Om-

<sup>(</sup>h) Bulla P. Innoc. III. dat. Laterani, 19. Kal. Jan. 1219.

S. 17. — Et in retributione justorum, salutis aterna pollicemur

Augmentum. [Cherubin. Tom. I. p. 78.]

(i) Card. Como's Letter to Panny. — "And that you "may be the more affifted by that good Spirit which hath "moved you thereunto, His Holiness grants unto you "his Blessing, plenary Indulgence, and Remission of all your Sins, "&c. — assuring you, that beside the Menit, which you "shall receive for so doing, in Heaven; His Holiness "will farther make himself Debtor, to acknowledge, &c. Dated. Jan. 30. 1584. Fowlis's Hist. of Romish Treasons, p. 339. has the whole Letter, both in Italian and English.

his Sins, and putting him in mind of a MERIT which he should be considered for in Heaven for so doing; not without a Gratuity in present too, for such a

fignal Service to the Church.

Well then, if (as I have fhewn before) all Protestants, of what Rank soever, are, by the Pope's Authority and the Council of Trent, curfed and excommunicate, under the Name of Hereticks; and if it be a Principle of Religion amongst Papists, to believe (as their Canon-Law expresly teaches them) that it is no Murder to kill Hereticks, or excommunicate Persons; and if to encourage them to this, the same Canon-Law and the Lateran Council promise them the Pardon all their Sins, and a more than ordinary Degree of Glory in Heaven! Is it not plain, that to kill a Protestant, (whether King, or Subject,) to serve the Cause of Popery, is held not only lawful, but meritorious, by the very Principles of the Popish Religion? which one would think were enough to make any Christian abhor it; and to make any prudent Man distrussful of the Practices of those that hold such Principles.

that it is an unaccountable Madness in Protestants, to think favourably of a Religion D 2 stained stained with such dangerous and detestable Principles. There are too many in the Communion of the Church of England, who. to look with a very indifferent Eye upon Popery, as if this Religion. were partly as good as our own: And fuch as these would probably, upon a Change, of Times, when Fear or Interest step into the Balance, foon be brought to think it. better than our own. They feem to be fomewhat at a Lofs, to pitch upon any thing in it greatly to be blamed; except perhaps the Latin Prayers: yet furely Latin Prayers are as good as any, to those that. mind no Prayers at all. And perhaps the too great Power of the Popish Priesthood. may not please them: but upon second. Thoughts, a debauched ill Man can reconcile himself to that, for the sake of that delicate and eafy way they have to footh his Conscience, and to wipe off his Sins. I don't know. whether Images would fright them: Pictures would not; for some People can scarce be. easy without them in our Protestant Churches. The Bible kept up from them in an unknown Language, they can hardly blame, that never care to read it in their own. But how fmoothly foever fuch People may, get over these Objections, they either know nothing of the Popish Religion, or have strangely forgot it, who are not frighted. with the gross Idolatry of that Church, in Wor-

Worshipping a Wafer for their God, and the monstrous Barbarism of eating him when they've done; or who are not provoked by this stupid Doctrine of Transubstantiation. fo contrary to common Sense and Possibility; or that are not nauseated by the filly Superstitions and ridiculous Miracles, their Religion and their Books are stuffed with; or that abhor not the Blasphemy of their setting the Virgin Mary above our Saviour; and making the Pope's Decretals (k) of equal Authority with the written Word of God; or laftly, (to rake no farther into fuch an odious Heap,) that are not raised to a Detestation of those Treasons, Massacres, and Murders, which that Church has fo often pra-Ctifed, and so very plainly encourages. This one last Article, well considered, might furely cure that Tenderness, with which many thoughtless Protestants favour them, as if they were a harmless, civil People, and no-Danger at all to be apprehended from them. But is there really no Danger, from those who think it a meritorious Act to cut our Throats? — whose very Religion teaches them fo to think? - And who have so often practifed accordingly towards our Fellow-Protestants? Isit not exceeding Folly, to trustthe smooth and plausible Carriage of People, when perhaps they cannot at present hurt

<sup>(</sup>k) Dift. 19. cap. 6. in Canonicis.

hurt us, who were always ready to do us mifchief when they could, and by the Principles of their Religion must and will do it when they can? Affure your selves, that if ever their young Master (the Pretender) should prevail in England, all the Civility of the Papists towards you will be at an End: The Wolf will then throw aside his Sheeps cloathing, and tell you another Story. You must either take up their Religion, or lie at their Mercy; and as a good Man will never embrace the one, a mile Man will expect but little from the other. You must thank them then if they let you enjoy your Lives, and a poor Subfiftence to support them; for Arbitrary Power will find another way to dispose of your Riches; their Catholick Cause may be in Danger, if they do not keep you low; and their Consciences may perhaps be burdened, if they don't entirely destroy and root you out when they are able.

Upon the whole, whosoever heartily loves the Church of England as it is by Law established, and designs to continue stedsast in the Profession of it, will be jealous of every thing a Papist shall insinuate, either with regard to Religion or Politicks. In Points of Religion, go to your Bible, and to some Protestant Minister, to see if those things be so. And in any thing which they, or their deluded Protestant Tools, (for such they have, too many of them in this Nation, who are doing

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doing the Papifts Drudgery for them, blindfold,) shall suggest against K. George's Title, Honour, or Government, or in Favour of their Popish Pretender, if you be wise, you will not believe them; but take it for certain, the Interest of Popery lies at the Bottom; which the one designedly, the other undesignedly (but both Popish and Protestant Jacobite effectually) is promoting all the while; and the Papists are tricking, and imposing both upon you, and upon their filly Agents among our felves, to fet you against a most excellent, wise, and merciful Prince, who, with his Royal Issue that should reign after him, are, under God, the only Support of the Religion, Lives, and Liberties of all the Protestants in these Nations; and to make you content to let a Populb Prince come in upon you, and with him the Tyranny and Superstitions of that Religion, and the Opportunity they still thirst for, of meriting Heaven by cutting your Throats as foon as the Interest of Rome requires it.

IV. And Laftly, Consider how thankful we ought to be to God, who has not hitherto given us up into their Hands; but preserved us from time to time, almost by Miracle, both from their secret Conspiracies, and open Attempts against our Religion and Liberties. They have been trying,

trying, by one Method or other, in every Reign since the Church of England was established on that Protestant Foot, that it is now, to overturn it: But notwithstanding all the Provocation of our Impieties, and the dangerous Madness of our Factions, the Lord has hitherto helped us. To pass by many Instances that might be named, this of the Gunpowder-Treason is a most remarkable one, of the timely Difcovery of their fecret Villanies; and the late glorious Revolution under King William, of the Disappointment of their open Endeavours. We are met to Day to bless God for our Deliverance in both these Instances; and with respect to both these signal Deliverances, we may say, as the Psalmist, It the Lord had not been on our side when Men rose up against us, surely they had smallowed us up quick, the Grave had shut her Mouth upon us. Our Religion must have sunk into a trisling, foolish, and wicked Superstition, to fay the best of it: but who can bear the Thoughts of that Idolatry that would flow in along with it? - That hoodwinked Submission of Confcience and common Sense, that goes to make upan obedient Papist? - That furious, bloody, persecuting Spirit, which is the very Soul and Character of Antichrift? And what must have become of the Civil Liberties of Englishmen? Have we forgot the Imprisoning prisoning of our Bishops, the Standing Army with Popish Officers, the pretended Regal Power of dispensing with Laws, and all the other Methods betwixt 84 and 89 to ruin us? And if ever God should in Judgment give us up again to a Popish Prince, may we not expect, that the little Finger of the pretended Son will be heavier than the Loins of his pretended Father? Indeed 'tis next to impossible, he should plant the Religion, which he would plant here, without first rooting up our Civil Liberties, and clearing the Ground of them. For as the Laws of England stand, a Papist cannot succeed: And therefore, if by Violence, or by our groundless and imprudent Discontents, a Papist does fucceed, he must for his own Interest (and for the Interests of his Church he will) trample under Foot the Laws of England, and establish new ones at his Pleasure. An English Parliament will never comply to establish Popery: and if it won't, a Popish Prince will trouble himself no more with English Parliaments. Thanks be to God, this is not yet our Case; and may it never be so. He has often delivered us; even in spite of our own foolish, factious felves: But let us not provoke him any longer. Let us shew our Thankfulness for past Deliverances, by a Spirit of Peace, Charity, and Union, for the Time to come 4

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Now to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the ever blessed Deliverer of his Church, be all Honour and Glory, all Love, Trust, and thankful Obedience, for ever. Amen.

## F I N I S.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE World's Hatred of those that are not of the World, Explain'd and Prov'd in a Sermon preach'd in the Parish-Church of St. Botolph's Aldgate, London, Nov. 22. 1719. By John Disney, Rector of Kirkby super Baine in the County of Lincoln. Sold by J. Downing in Bartholomew-Close near West-Smithsield.

